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Seta

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(54) **TELESCOPING SKATEBOARD**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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B62M 1/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **280/87.05**

(58) **Field of Classification Search** 280/7.13, 280/87.05, 87.041, 87.042, 841, 11.19, 11.221, 280/11.231, 11.233, 809
See application file for complete search history.

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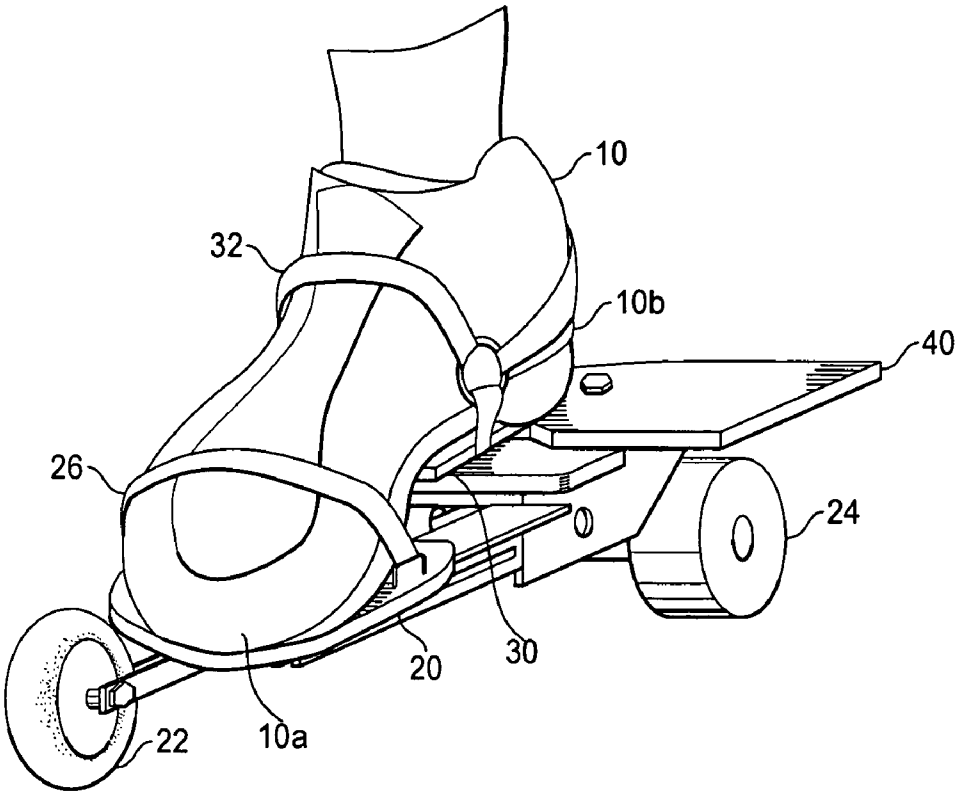
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A telescoping skateboard having a telescoping member, a toe positioning location on one end of the telescoping member and a heel platform at the other end of the telescoping member. A front wheel assembly is attached to the front of the telescoping member and a rear wheel assembly is affixed to the other end of the telescoping member. A microboard extends from one side of the skateboard and may be movable to either side of the skateboard or over the heel platform when retracted.

12 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



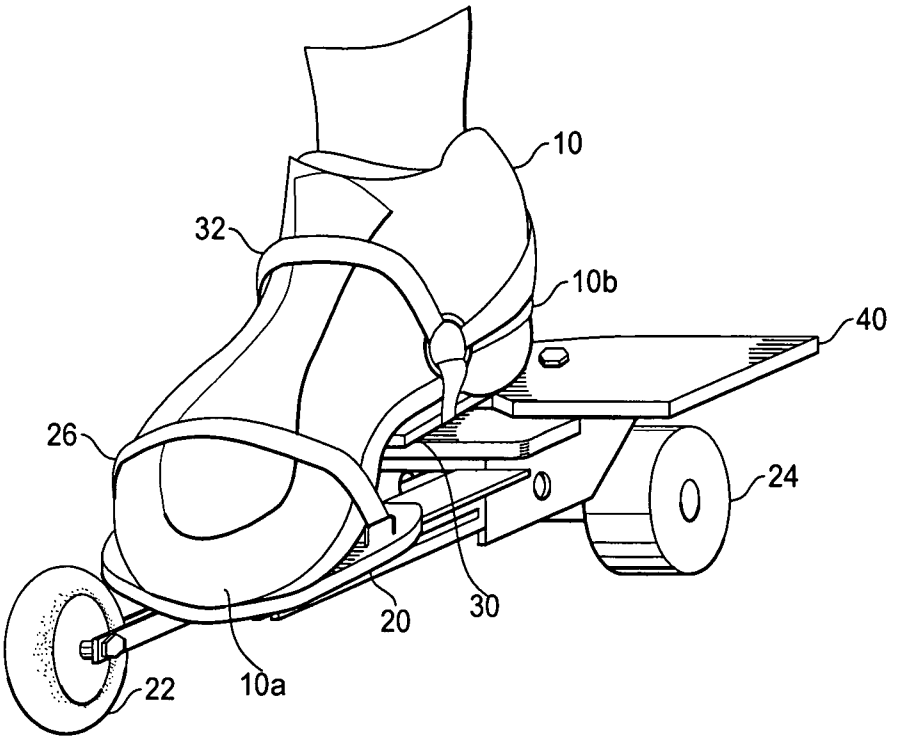


Fig._ 1

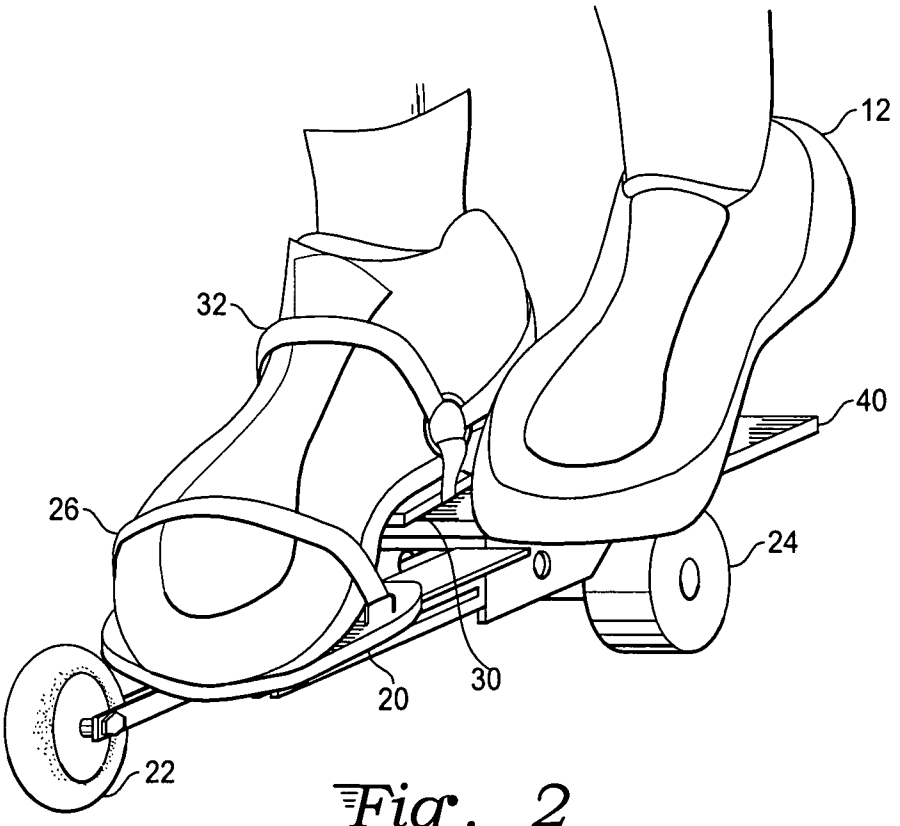


Fig._ 2

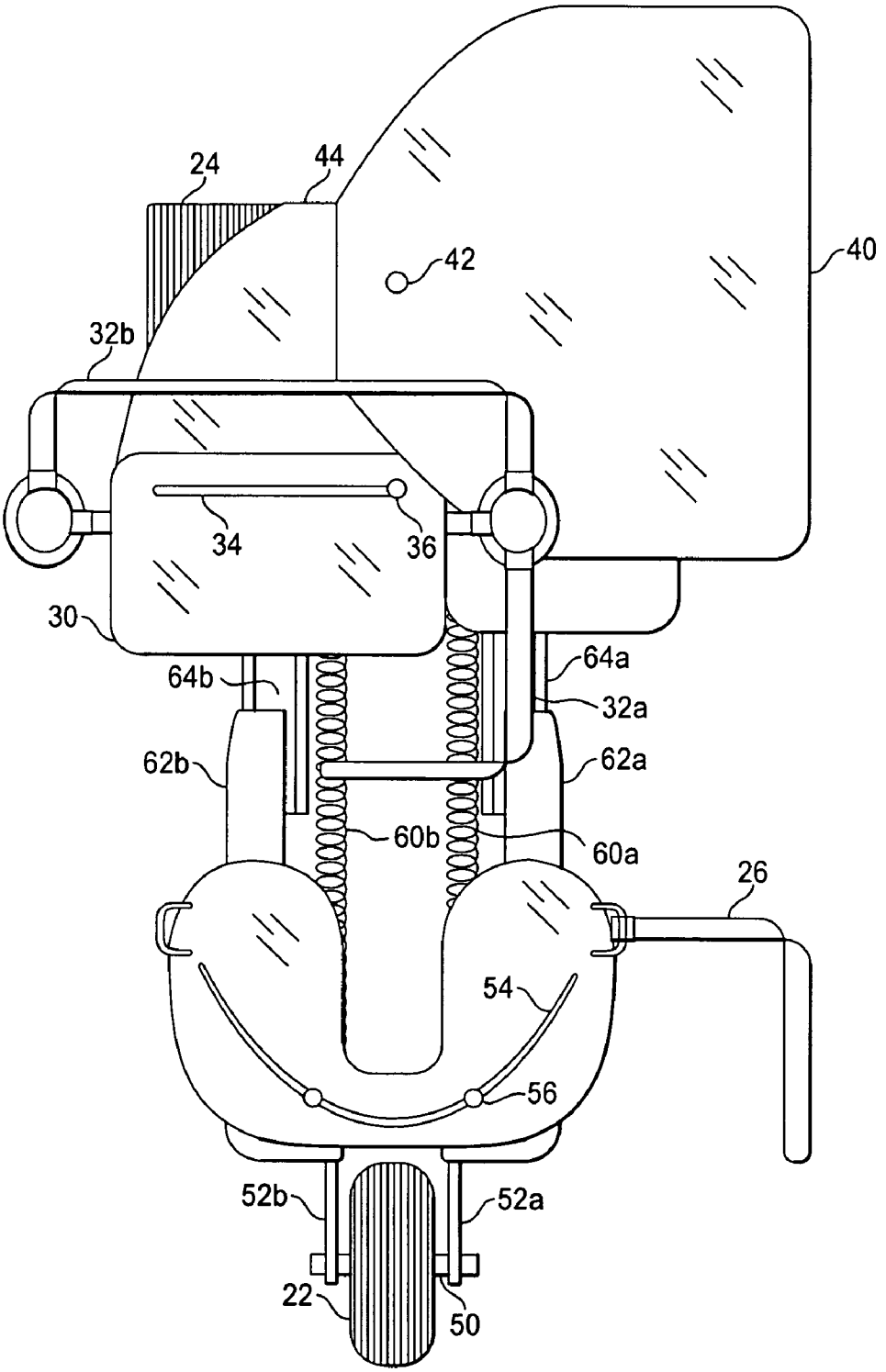

24
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32b
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36
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64b
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52b
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Fig._3

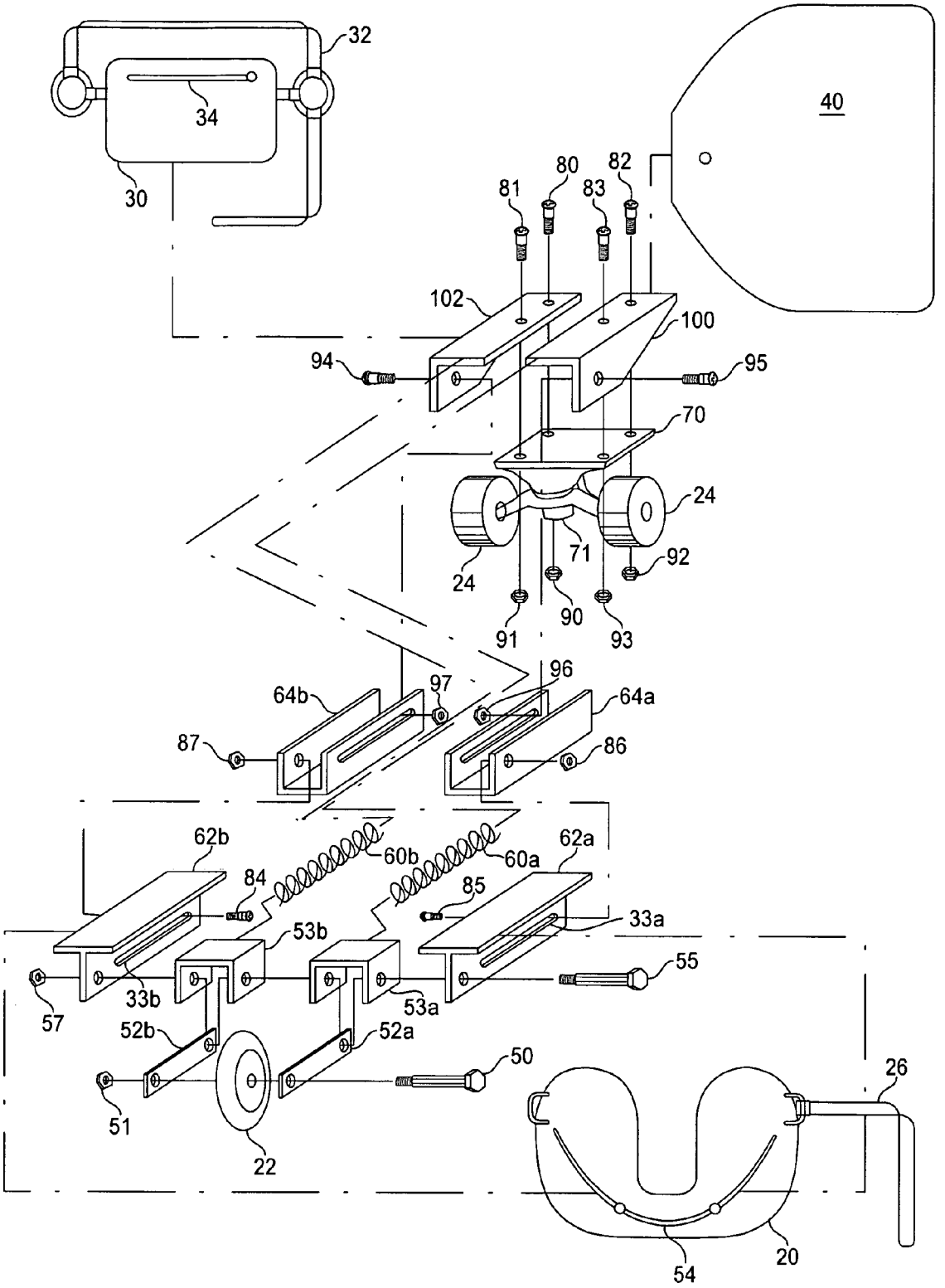

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Fig._ 4

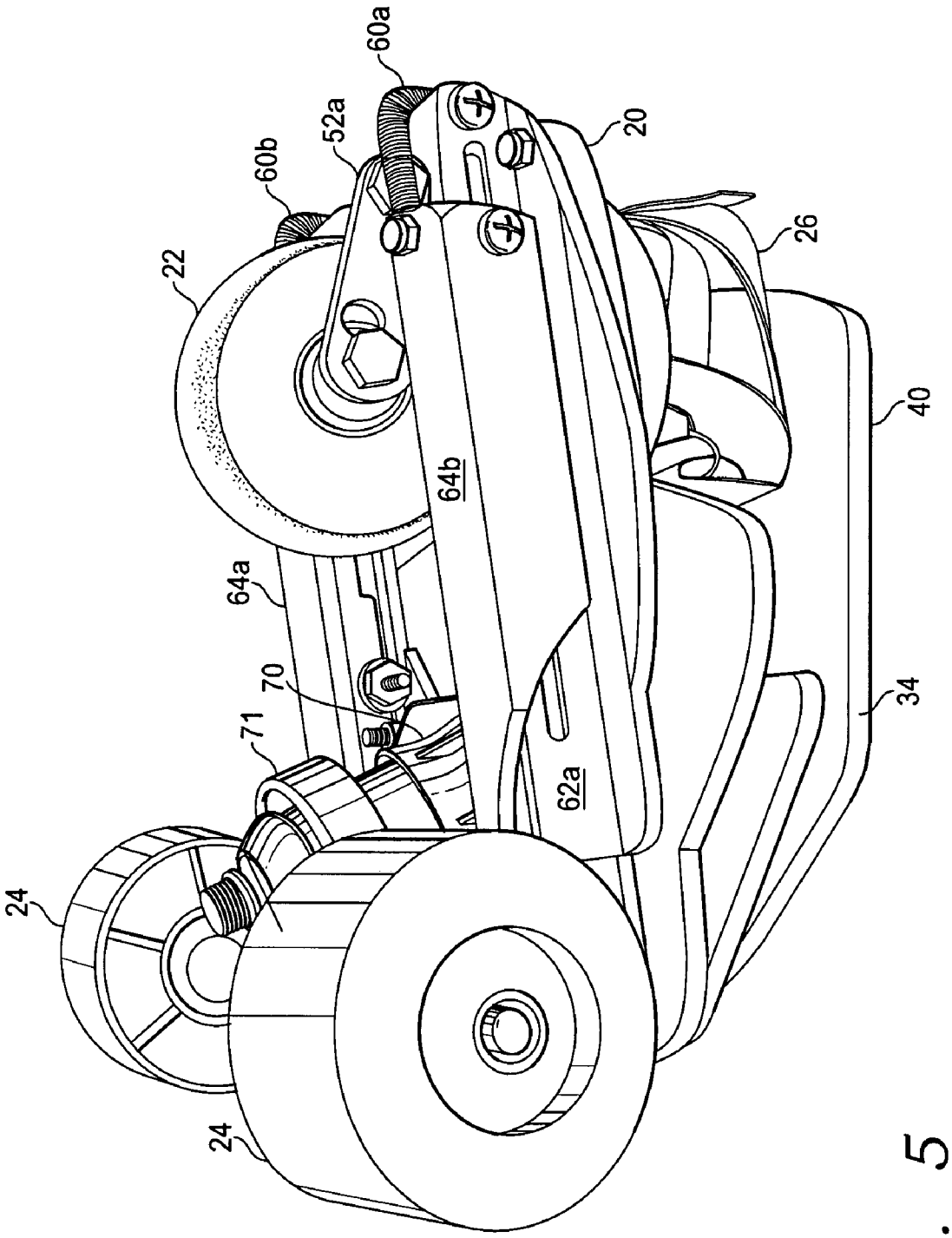


Fig. 5

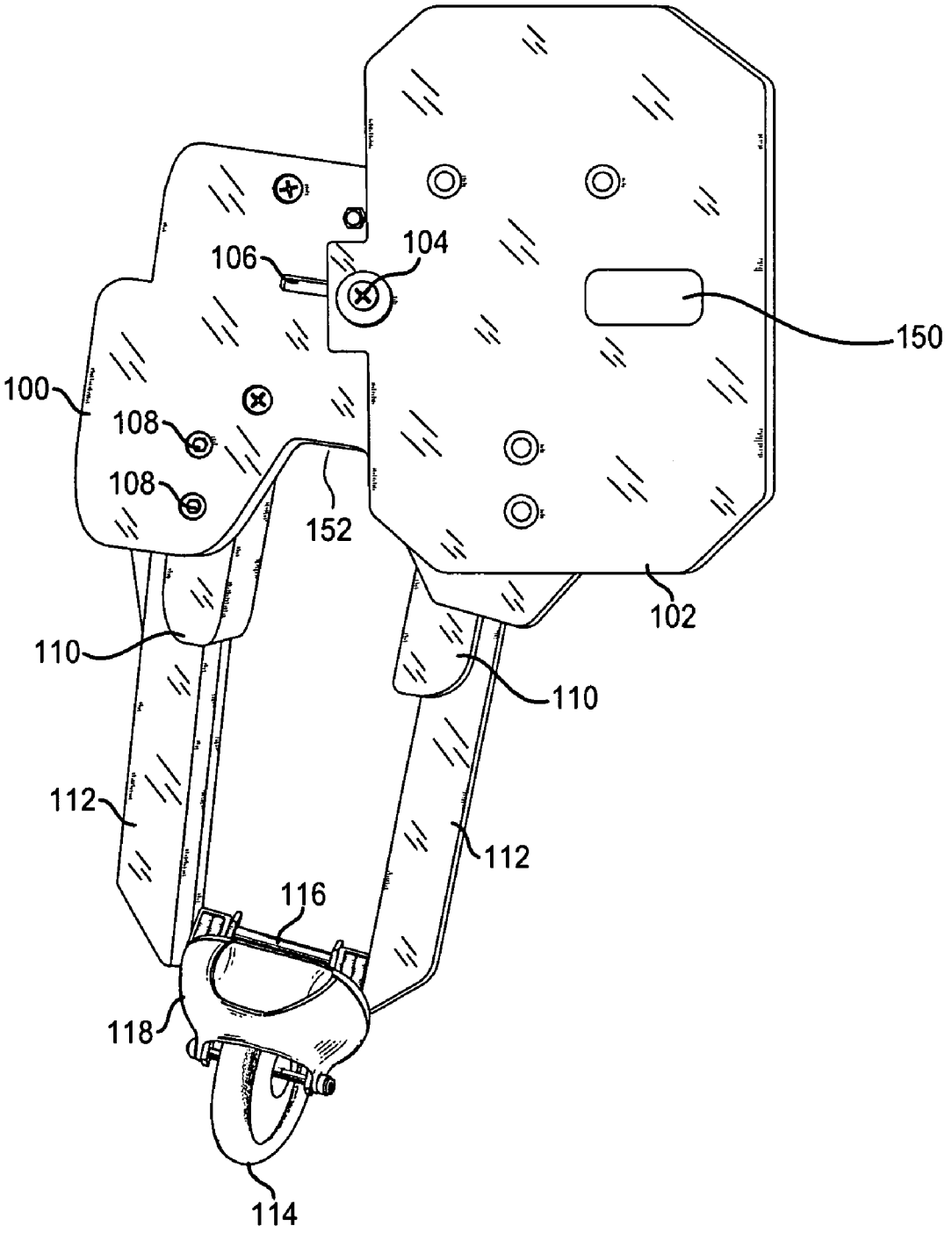


Fig._6

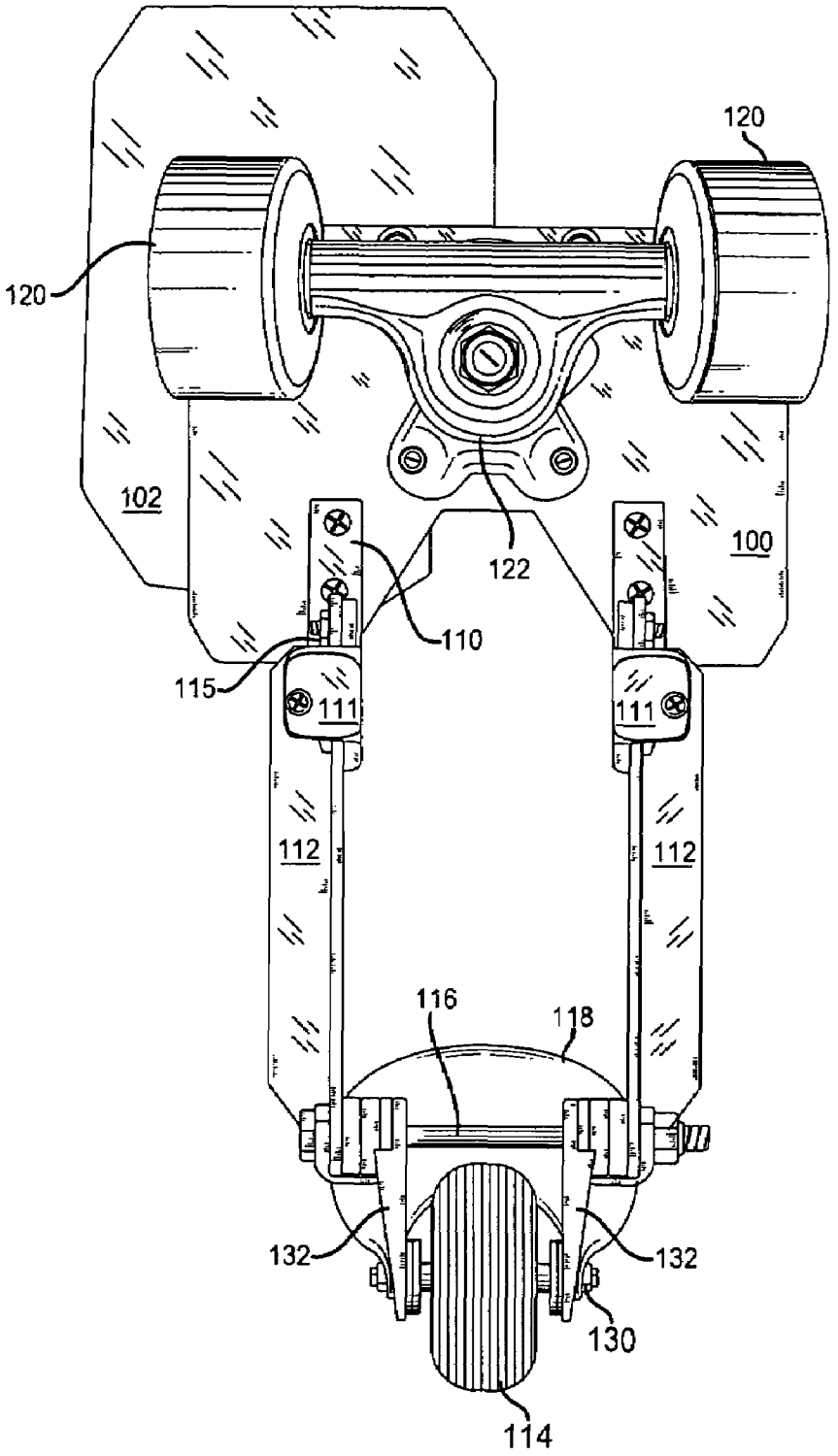

120
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Fig._ 7

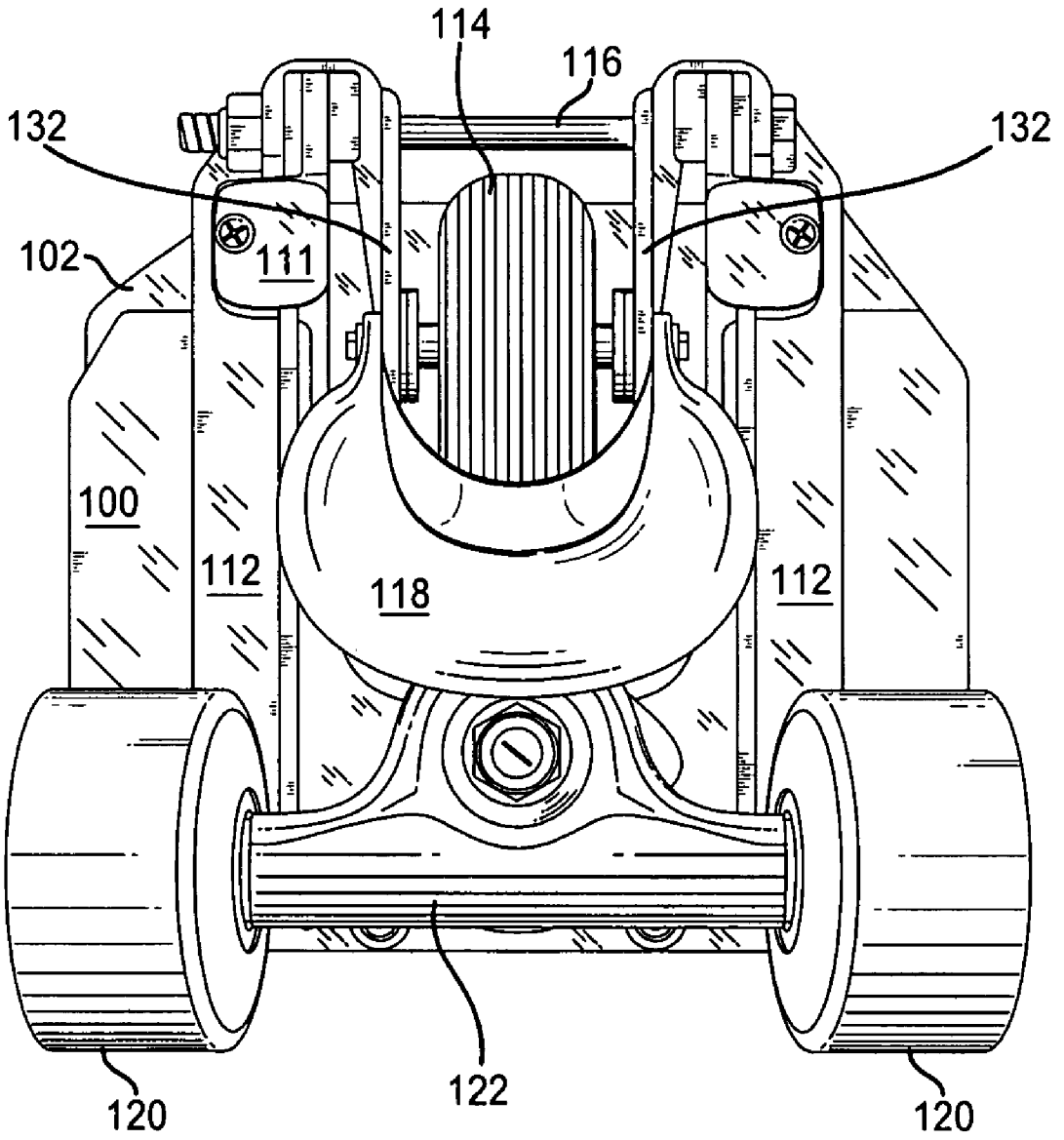


Fig. 8

TELESCOPING SKATEBOARD

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

The present application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/730,588, filed Dec. 8, 2003 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,981,711.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to skateboards and more specifically to portable skateboards.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Skateboard riding has become an increasing popular pastime, especially among school age children. Such an activity provides a means of transportation and outdoor exercise.

Conventional skateboards consist of an elongated deck (as made of wood or fiberglass) with two truck and wheel assemblies mounted under the deck roughly shoulder width apart. The wheels are typically polyurethane and are mounted on an axle of a pivoting truck assembly. The truck includes a resilient ring that allows the truck to pivot about its connection with the deck, allowing the skateboard to tilt slightly over the wheels. This tilting causes radial displacement of the axles, allowing the board to turn. Decks range in width from 6 to 12 inches and from 2 to 3 feet in length. Much longer oversized boards, known as long-boards, are also used.

The size and weight of skateboards presents certain disadvantages. When not in use the boards most often are hand carried. In public commercial establishments, such as convenience stores and movie theaters, skateboards present difficulties for their user. The skateboard presents a hazard of knocking items off surfaces or bumping customers if the user is not careful. In addition if the user places the skateboard in an isle or other walkway, the board is a danger to other customers. In addition, the board is difficult to transport and store when not in use. For example on busses or trains, the user must ride carrying the skateboard or with the skateboard in the user's lap. Conventional skateboards are quite sizable and do not fit in a standard backpack and are difficult to fit into a school locker.

A number of different attempts have been made to provide a skateboard that is more portable. U.S. Pat. No. 5,505,474 to Yeh discloses a folding skateboard having a plurality of frame bars connected by a series of links. At a front and rear end of the frame bars are rotatable connectors onto which a wheel assembly is mounted. The rider stands on a platform mounted on the connector over the wheel assembly. A number of pins are used to hold the frame bars in position. The pins may be removed to fold the bars of the skateboard.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,769,438 discloses a skateboard having a front, middle and rear sections. A hinge joins the front section to the middle section and a second hinge joins the middle section to the rear section. Wheel assemblies are attached to the front and rear sections of the skateboard. The two hinges allow folding of the board, making the board more compact.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,971,406 discloses a foot supporting skate device. This device includes a skate, such as an inline skate, worn on a first foot. The skate includes a platform extending from the rear of the skate and having an additional wheel. A rider may position a second foot on this platform so that the skate may be used alone. The second foot could be used to propel the rider, as would be done with a skateboard.

U.S. Pat. No. 6,131,931 to Globerson et al. discloses a folding skateboard having front and back wheel and truck assemblies. The deck of the skateboard includes three sections. A first section is about half the length the board, and middle section having a width that is about the height of the wheel and truck assembly and the third section making up the remaining length of the skateboard. The sections are connected by hinges such that the board may be folded. In the folded position, the wheels are aligned side by side. This allows the board to compact to a size about half the size of the extended board, and one deck thickness greater in depth than an assembled board. Clips or fastening rods may be used to secure the board when it is in the open position.

U.S. Pat. App. Pub. 2003/0127816 A1 to Schnuckle at al. discloses a foldable skateboard. This device includes a pair of front wheels on an articulated strut attached to a central platform. A pair of rear wheels on a hinged support is also attached to the central platform. Over the back wheels is a small platform. The front and back wheels each may be folded over the central platform. A user would ride this device with one foot on the central platform. The other foot either provides the driving force for the skateboard or rests on the rear platform. The rear platform is directly behind the central platform requiring a user to position both feet along the longitudinal median of the device. This is also true of the rollerskate of U.S. Pat. No. 5,971,406. The central platform is at least as large as the rider's foot. The foot platform is in the same plane as the front and rear wheel axles.

To ride a conventional skateboard, a rider paces a front foot on the board at an angle (such as a 45 degree angle) relative to the longitudinal median axis of the board. Thus the toe area of the rider's foot is closer to one side of the board and the rider's heel is closer to the other side of the board. The second foot of the rider is used to propel the board forward. The "pumping" action of the foot provides a forward force to roll the skateboard forward. When the board coasts, the pumping foot is placed on the rear of the board, also at a angle similar to the angle of the front foot. To steer the board, toe or heel pressure is exerted to one side of the board. This angles the wheel axles on the truck, angling the wheels and turning the skateboard.

In the prior art, the foldable skateboards disclosed are all, when folded into the compact size, at least the size of the rider's foot, and in most cases are substantially larger. Most of the foldable or collapsible skateboards require an unconventional foot position. For example, U.S. Pat. No. 5,941,406 and U.S. Pat. Appln. Pub. No. 2003/0127816 A1 require a foot position in which the planted foot faces forward and the pumping foot is directly behind the planted foot when resting on the device. This is not the natural foot position when riding a conventional skateboard, and this foot position negatively impacts rider comfort and skateboard maneuver ability.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a telescoping skateboard including a front wheel assembly and a rear wheel assembly joined by a telescoping member. The telescoping member may include a spring joining the front wheel assembly to the rear wheel assembly. Mounted at the front of the board may be mounted toe platform and mounted at the rear of the device is a heel platform. Alternatively, no toe platform may be used, and the user would simply position the front of one

foot on the telescoping member. Also mounted at the rear of the device wheel is a microboard. The microboard extends to the side of the skateboard.

A rider may position one foot on the toe positioning area and heel platform, and rest the second foot on the microboard to coast when the second foot is not being used to move the board forward. The heel platform may be raised in respect to the toe platform. A toe and heel strap may be included to secure one foot of a rider to the board. The other foot may be used to push the device.

Embodiments of the present device enhance the compacting features of the devices. The front wheel assembly may be a single wheel mounted on a retractable strut. The microboard may pivot into a folded position over the toe platform and heel platform. When the microboard and front wheel are folded into the compact position and the telescoping is also frame retracted, the compact skateboard has a top area not much larger than a CD jewel case.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a perspective view of the telescoping skateboard of the present invention with a user's foot strapped onto the skateboard.

FIG. **2** is the perspective view of FIG. **1** with a user's second foot positioned on the microboard.

FIG. **3** is a top view of the telescoping skateboard of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **4** is an exploded view of the telescoping skateboard of FIG. **3**.

FIG. **5** is a side perspective view of the skateboard of FIG. **3** with the skateboard fully collapsed.

FIG. **6** is a top view of an alternative embodiment of a telescoping skateboard device.

FIG. **7** is a bottom view of the device of FIG. **6**.

FIG. **8** is a bottom view of the device of FIG. **6** with the device fully collapsed.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Aspects of the present invention are illustrated in the following examples. With reference to FIG. **1** a perspective view of a user's foot **10** on a telescoping skateboard in accord with the present invention is illustrated. The toe area of the user's foot **10***a* is held on toe platform **20**. The toe may be secured with toe strap **26** extending from toe platform **20**. As illustrated, toe platform **20** is angled such that the rider's foot **10** is not facing straightforward but angled relative to the medium longitudinal access of the skateboard. This mimics the natural positioning of a rider's foot on a skateboard. The heel **10***b*, the user's foot **10** rest on heel platform **30**. Heel platform **30** may be elevated relative to toe platform **20**. As illustrated, toe platform is below the level of the top of front wheel **22** while heel position is above back wheel **24**. Strap **32** extends across the top of the user's foot and behind the user's foot. Strap **32** is affixed to heel platform **30**. Straps **26** and **32** securely attach a rider's foot to the skateboard. The use of such straps allows a rollerskate or rollerblade type attachment of one foot to the skateboard. This is achieved without any of the bulk of a rollerskate or rollerblade boot. Such an attachment provides a skate-like control of the device. Microboard **40** extends from the side of the rear section of the skateboard. Front wheel **22** extends from the front of the skateboard and rear wheel **24** is positioned at the back of the skateboard. The heel platform **30** and microboard **40** are positioned over rear wheel **24**.

FIG. **2** illustrates the use of device with both feet positioned on the device. As before foot **10** rests with a toe on toe platform **20** and a heel on heel platform **30** with the foot secured at the toe and heel regions by straps **26** and **32**, respectively. Front wheel **22** and rear wheel **24** contact the ground allowing the device to be pushed forward by user's second foot **12**. As pictured, user's second foot **12** rests on microboard **40**. This is the position that the rider would assume as the skateboard coasts.

With reference to FIG. **3**, the front wheel **22** is mounted on bolt **50** (that acts as an axle) held on struts **52***a*, **52***b*. Behind the front wheel **22** on the telescoping guides **62***a*, **62***b* is mounted toe platform **20**. Toe platform **20** is attached to the top of guides **62***a*, **62***b* by bolts **56** which are secured through groove **54** on toe platform **20**. Groove **54** allows the toe platform **20** to be rotated such that it is angled to either side of the telescoping skateboard. This allows the device to be used for either the left or right foot of the user. Guides **62***a* and **62***b* are slidably mounted in track **64***a*, **64***b* respectively. Springs **60***a*, **60***b* are attached at the front of the device at one end of the springs in the rear of the device at the other end of the spring such that a spring bias retracts guides **62***a*, **62***b* along tracks **64***a*, **64***b* drawing together the back and front ends of the device.

At the rear of the device mounted over rear wheel **24** is a base board **44**. Mounted onto base board **44** is heel platform **30**. A bolt **36** extending through groove **34** allows variable positioning of the heel platform **30**. A microboard **40** is attached by bolt **42** base board **44**. If a user wishes to switch a device from a left to right foot the toe positioning of toe platform **20** may be reversed by angling the toe platform towards the opposite side of the skateboard. The location of heel position determined by heel platform **30** could also be repositioned to be aligned with toe platform **20**. The attachment of microboard **40** by bolt **42** allows microboard **40** to be repositioned such that it extends from the opposite side of the skateboard. This effectively allows the device to be worn on either the left or right foot. Strap **26** on toe platform **20** may be fastened across the user's toe and strap **32** behind the heel and across the top of a shoe such that length **32***b* of strap **32** extends behind the heel and length **32***a* of strap **32** extends across the top of a user's shoe.

The specific assembly of one example of the device is shown in FIG. **4**. The wheel assembly includes a bolt **50** which extends through strut **52***a* through the center of the wheel **22** through strut **52***b* and is secured by nut **51**. Bolt **50** then acts as an axle upon which wheel **22** may turn. Struts **52***a*, **52***b* are mounted within brackets **53***a*, **53***b* respectively. A bolt **55** extends through guide **62***a* through a hole in a first side of bracket **53***a* through a hole in a back end of strut **52***a* through a hole in the other side of bracket **53***a*. The bolt continues in a similar manner passing through a hole in one side of bracket **53***b* through a hole in strut **52***b* through a hole in the other side of bracket **53***b* and finally through a hole in one end of guide **62***b* where the end of bolt **55** is secured nut **57**. Nut **57** is tightened to hold all of the pieces frictionally together. The spacings of strut **52***b*, **52***a* (secured at a front end of each strut by bolt **50** and nut **51**) spaces the struts such that they are spaced at a width about as wide as the width of brackets **53***a* and **53***b*. This configuration allows the struts to retract by rotating on bolt **55** allowing the wheel and struts to retract back.

The telescoping aspect of the skateboard is achieved by guides **62***a*, **62***b* which slide in tracks **64***a*, **64***b*. Guide **62***a*, **62***b* are affixed by bolts **85**, **84** respectively which are secured through a hole in tracks **64***a*, **64***b* and secured by

nuts **86**, **87**. When nuts **86**, **87** are secured onto bolts **85**, **84** the guides **62***a*, **62***b* may slide along the length of groove **33***a*, **33***b*.

In a similar manner, tracks **64***a*, **64***b* may slide relative to brackets **100**, **102**. Track **64***a* is attached to bracket **100** by bolt **95** which extends through track **31***a* and is secured on the other side by nut **96**. Similarly, track **64***b* is attached by nut **94** which extends through groove **31***b* and is secured by nut **97**. In this way tracks **64***a*, **64***b* may slide freely on the bolts **95**, **94** respectively.

Springs **60***a*, **60***b* are attached at a first end to either brackets **53***a*, **53***b* or to a front end of rails **62***a*, **62***b*. Springs **60***a*, **60***b* are attached at a first end spring and to brackets **100**, **102** respectively and at a second spring end to a front portion of guides **62***a*, **62***b*. This attachment of the springs provides a force retracting the guides **62***a*, **62***b* towards the back of the telescoping skateboard. This attachment allows the guides **62***a*, **62***b* to retract in the tracks **64***a*, **64***b*. The tracks **64***a*, **64***b* retract against the sides of the brackets **100**, **102**. In this way the device becomes much more compact. The guides, tracks, and brackets form a telescoping member (or telescoping frame) onto which the platforms for a rider's toe end heel and the microboard are mounted.

Brackets **100**, **102** are affixed to truck **70** by bolts **80**, **81**, **82**, **83** which extend through the truck and are respectively secured by nuts **90**, **91**, **92**, and **93**. Wheels **24** are mounted on truck **70**. A resilient ring **71** allows the axle mounted on truck **70** to pivot allowing the skateboard to turn.

Mounted over guides **62***a*, **62***b* is toe platform **20** secured by bolts extending through groove **64**. The toe strap **26** is attached to one side of the toe platform. The attachment of toe platform **20** by bolts extending through groove **54** allows the toe platform **20** to be angled to the side of the portable skateboard. This angling allows more natural foot position. This angling also allows the portable skateboard to be used with either of the rider's feet. If a rider decides to switch feet the toe platform can be angled to the opposite side of the portable skateboard. The heel platform **30** is affixed to brackets **100**, **102** by bolts extending through groove **34**. Heel strap **32** is joined to the sides of heel platform **30**.

Microboard **40** extends from the side of bracket **100** affixed by a bolt extending through microboard **40**. Both heel platform **30** and microboard **40** may be moved to allow user to use the device on either foot. Heel platform may be positioned by sliding the platform along groove **34** such that when the rider's toe is angled on the toe platform the heel may comfortably rest on the heel platform. The microboard **40** should be positioned such that it extends from the side of the telescoping skateboard of the foot that is not affixed on the toe and heel platform. The angle of the top platform will be the same side of the skateboard.

The fully compacted telescoping skateboard is shown in FIG. **5**. Front wheel **22** is retracted back on strut **52***a*. Tracks **64***a*, **64***b* are fully retracted into the respective **62***a* (and **62***b* not shown in FIG. **5**) such that toe platform **20** is partially over heel platform **34** and microboard **40** is over part of both of these platforms. Toe strap **26** is held between microboard **40** and toe platform **20**. Attached at the back of the telescoping skateboard is truck **70** having wheels **24** mounted with a resilient ring **71** allowing the rear wheels to turn. The total depth of the device is about the same as a non-retracted telescoping skateboard. The length of the device when compact is generally less than the size of a user's foot. This is achieved by the telescoping frame which divides the deck into a toe platform and a heel platform such that the toe platform may be retracted over part of the heel platform when the device is in the compact form shown in FIG. **5**. The resulting compact skateboard may easily be stored in a backpack or school locker and is small enough so that it could be held in large pockets on jacket or cargo pants.

The rear skateboard truck and wheel assembly provides maneuvering capabilities which should be similar to the maneuvering of a conventional skateboard. The use of a single front inline wheel eliminates the bulk of using both front and rear truck and wheel assemblies. This front wheel is disposed on struts which fold back and neatly fit within the telescoping frame. However, as an alternative dual front wheels could be used if desired. The wheels may be commercially available polyurethane wheels with internal bearings as used in skateboards or in-line rollerskates.

Attaching one foot to the board eliminates the need for a expansive deck to allow proper foot position. The attachment of foot also compensates for maneuverability lost through the single wheel/truck assembly. As noted throughout, the skateboard can be attached to either foot by pivoting the toe platform to the opposite side of the skateboard, sliding the heel platform to the new heel position and the pivoting microboard to the opposite side of the skateboard. The angled position of the foot allows a similar heel-toe pressure to turn the wheels mounted on the truck. This should provide a maneuverability similar to that of conventional skateboard.

Unlike conventional rollerskates (such as in-line rollerskates) only a single telescoping skateboard is required. A rollerskate in contrast requires a skate for each foot. The height of the telescoping skateboard is similar to the height of a conventional skateboard. This contrasts with roller, which require a bulky boot which is more difficult to transport in a backpack or store in a school locker.

The present invention also has advantages over conventional skateboards. It is much more portable and may be easily stored. There is low risk of bringing this small, compact device into theater or a convenience store. The unique features of the telescoping skateboard allow foot position similar to that of a conventional skateboard. Because one foot may be affixed to the board, the ability to maneuver the telescoping skateboard of the present invention is enhanced. The front line in-line wheel eliminates the bulk associated with a front skateboard truck assembly. The telescoping frame of the present skateboard reduces the bulk of the device and has greater ability to retract a small size than even other retractable foldable skateboards. The telescoping feature also allows the frame to automatically adjust to different shoe sizes of different riders. If springs are used, the rider merely may fold the microboard into position, strap the device onto the rider's planted foot and begin to ride the skateboard.

The foot position allowed by the present invention is the natural foot positioning of a foot on a skateboard. The one alteration compared to the conventional skateboard is the heel position is slightly raised. In the illustrative embodiment the toe is positioned on the toe platform just above the axle level of the front wheel while the heel is raised above the top of the rear wheel. This positioning increases the front/back stability and prevents the weight of the rider from shifting too far to the rear. The positioning of the toe angled to the side decreases the strain on the shin. This also allows the rider to turn the telescoping skateboard as the rider would a conventional skateboard, i.e. shifting weight between the toe and heel portion. Such a device would be much more comfortable to ride compared to a in-line skate having a rear platform requiring both feet to be longitudinally oriented along the longitudinal median line of the rollerskate device.

The toe platform, heel platform, and microboard include grip tape decals or both as is typical on conventional skateboards. They may be made of wood (e.g. plywood) or fiberglass like a conventional skateboard. The illustrated telescoping device using a guide and track system is one telescoping embodiment. It is also possible to use telescop-

ing concentric pipe segments with flared ends. The spring of the present invention provides an advantageous means for retracting the device to the retracted form. However, if no spring is used the telescoping device can merely slide to a position and be affixed in that position by either tightening the nut and bolt combinations such that fictional sliding no longer occurs or through the use of a locking latch.

An additional embodiment in shown in FIG. **6**. In this embodiment a separate toe board is not included. Instead the user's toes rest on the front of the frame. A toe guard prevents the user's toes from touching the front (the collapsible member) wheel. The frame is composed of first rail **110** slidably attached to second rail **112**. Secured to the back of first rail **110** by nuts **108** is heel platform **100**. Heel platform **100** includes a slot **106** to which microboard **102** is attached by bolt **104**. Heel platform **100** and microboard **102** may both be covered with grip tape or other material such as a rubberized surface to make retaining the user's foot on the device easier. Microboard **102** may be adjustably positioned by securing bolt **104** at a location within channel **106** to allow microboard **102** to extend further or less far from heel platform **100**. As in the previous embodiments, microboard **102** may be pivoted substantially over heel platform **100** by rotating microboard **102** on bolt **104**. In this compact form the device may be stored and transported. Hole **150** on microboard **102** allows the front wheel to be collapsed into microboard **102**. Recessed area **152** in heel platform **100** accommodates the front wheel folding.

At the front section of second rail **112** of the frame of the device a bar **116** secures a pair of struts onto which the axle of front wheel **114** is held. Also held on the axle is toe guard **118**. In this embodiment the user's toe rests on the front of second rail **112** of the frame. Toe guard **118** prevents the user's toe from contacting the wheel when a user rides the device. Although straps are not shown in this embodiment they may be included. The straps may be included as part of either the heel platform **100** and at the front section of second rail **112** or on both such locations.

With reference to FIG. **7**, the underside of the device is shown. First rail **110** is attached to second rail **112** by guide **111**. Nut **115** prevents the second rail **112** from disengaging from attachment to first rail **110**. In this embodiment no springs are used. However, it is possible to adapt this embodiment to use a spring or other retraction aids as was seen in the prior figures.

On heel platform **100** truck **122** is mounted. On truck **122** rear wheels **120** are mounted. Extending from the side of heel platform **100** is microboard **102**.

Bar **116** is attached to the front of second rail **112**. Mounted on bar **116** are struts **132**. At the front of struts **132** extends axle bolt **130**. Mounted on axle bolt **130** is front wheel **114**. Also mounted on axle bolt **130** is toe guard **118**. Toe guard is attached such that it is retractable, but is never pushed into contact with the front wheel. A rigid mount on the front wheel axle is preferred for this purpose.

With reference to FIG. **8**, the collapsed device is shown. Microboard **102** is folded over heel platform **100**. The frame is collapsed such that second rails **112** extend between the sides of truck **122**. Second rails **112** are held by guide **111**. Front wheel **114** are mounted on struts **132** attached to bar **116** is folded back between the rails of the frame. Toe guard **118** is also able to be retracted towards over truck **122**.

As in the prior embodiment, the heel platform and microboard may be made of plywood, fiberglass, plastic or other suitable material. The frame including first rail **110** and second rail **112** may be made of metal or plastic. The toe guard **118** may be made of a soft plastic such as polyurethane or other moldable polymer or other suitable material.

What is claimed is:

1. A telescoping skateboard device comprising:
- a telescoping member;
- a front wheel assembly affixed at a first end of the telescoping member;
- a means for resting a front part of a first user's foot during riding of the device;
- a rear wheel assembly affixed at a second end of the telescoping member;
- a heel platform mounted at a second end of the telescoping member; and
- a pivoting microboard mounted on the heel platform such that the microboard may be rotated from a position at which the microboard extends from a side of the heel platform to a position at which the microboard substantially overlays the heel board.

2. The device of claim **1**, further including a toe guard mounted such that said front wheel is shielded from a first user's foot when said foot rests on said means for resting a front part of a user's foot.

3. The device of claim **1**, wherein said microboard is mounted on said heel platform such that said microboard may be adjustably positioned such that variable amount of said microboard may extend from a side of said heel platform.

4. The device of claim **1**, wherein said telescoping member retracts to a position on either side of said rear wheel assembly.

5. The device of claim **1**, wherein said front wheel assembly is retractable.

6. The device of claim **5**, wherein said front wheel assembly when retracted fits into a recessed area in said heel platform.

7. The device of claim **5**, further comprising a retractable toe guard mounted on said front wheel assembly.

8. A telescoping skateboard device comprising:
- a telescoping member;
- a front wheel assembly affixed at a first end of the telescoping member;
- a means for resting a front part of a first user's foot during riding of the device;
- a rear wheel assembly affixed at a second end of the telescoping member, wherein said telescoping member is collapsible to a position wherein at least a portion of said member is collapsed to a location on either side of said rear wheel assembly;
- a heel platform mounted at a second end of the telescoping member; and
- a pivoting microboard mounted on the heel platform such that the microboard may be rotated from a position at which the microboard extends from the side of the heel platform to a position at which the microboard substantially overlays the heel board.

9. The device of claim **8**, wherein said front wheel assembly is retractable.

10. The device of claim **8**, wherein said telescoping member is comprised of a first rail mounted on said heel platform and a second rail slidably joined to said first rail.

11. The device of claim **8**, further including a retractable toe guard.

12. The device of claim **8**, wherein said microboard is mounted on said heel platform such that said microboard may be adjustably positioned such that variable amount of said microboard may extend from a side of said heel platform.

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